Nippon Times

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ENEMY TASK FORCE HIT IN NIPPON AIR ATTACK

Carrier, Cruiser Heavily Damaged and Set Ablaze Monday Afternoon, I.H.Q. Says

The Imperial Headquarters announced at 10:30 a.m. Tuesday that Japanese Air Units contacting the enemy task force with four aircraft carriers as its mainstay in the waters 25 nautical miles east of Kashima Nada on Monday afternoon, heavily damaged and set ablaze one enemy carrier and one cruiser.

Continue Air Attacks

The enemy task force attacked the Kanto District all day on Monday with its carrier-borne planes totaling some 800. To counter the enemy move, Japanese Air Units made reconnaissance flights in the morning and by contacting a group of enemy surface craft with four aircraft carriers as its mainstay in the waters 25 nautical miles east of Kashima Nada, commenced attacks in the afternoon mainly with special attack planes and heavily damaged or set ablaze one enemy aircraft carrier and one cruiser. Following the afternoon attack, Japanese Air Units continued their assaults against the enemy in defiance of inclement weather conditions.

Sinks Seaplane Tender

A Japanese Submarine Unit sank a large enemy seaplane tender off the Okinawas on August 12, it was announced by the Imperial Headquarters at 5 p.m. on August 13.

The anouncement follows:

"Our Submarine Unit attacked a large seaplane tender on the sea southeast of the Okinawas on the evening of August 12 and sank it."

Six Ships Sunk

Japanese Submarine Units are pushing their operations to destroy the enemy's supply line in the southern waters. The unit operating in the Central Pacific area, above all others, is achieving great results from its attacks on the enemy.

A craft, belonging to this unit, destroyed as many as six enemy vessels, including a battleship, from the latter part of July till the first of August.

The battleship was sunk on July 28. One tanker and one destroyer were sunk the same day. On August 4 it attacked an enemy convoy and sank two transports. On August 12 it sank a 15,000-ton seaplane tender.

There are not many examples in history of a single submarine having sunk as many enemy vessels.

COUNSEL DEFENDS PETAIN

Avers Marshal Continued to Protect French People

The pleading for former Vichy Chief of State Marshal Philippe Petain, who stands accused of being responsible for the defeat of France began on August 12, according to a Zurich dispatch to Domei of August 12 based on a telephonic report from Paris.

August 10 witnessed the prosecution demanding death for the Marshal.

The counsel argued: "Marshal Petain does not desire clemency. If his head is wanted, it is there for any one to take 't. What he wants to save is not life but honor. The responsibility for the defeat rests not with him but with the men in the witness-boxes who have testified against him.

"After the armistice he remained on French soil. But his object was to protect the French people. That France had no course other than that of concluding an armistice was admitted even by Britain. France continued closely observing the pledge not to turn over its navy to Germany on any account."

USSR, Rumania Name Envoys

The Soviet Government announced on August 13 the appointment of the new People's Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs as Minister to Rumania, according to a Stockholm dispatch to Domei quoting a Moscow report. Rumania on its part has appointed a member of the Academy of Science as Minister to the Soviet Union.

Aussie War Costs Revealed

Australia's war expenditure amounted to $7,400,000,000 up to July 31, her bond issues reached twice this amount, while her credit abroad, which totalled $178,000,000 at the time of the opening of the war increased to $475,000,000, according to a Lisbon report to Domei, based on a Melbourne broadcast.

His Highness Prince Ri Decorated, Promoted To Rank of Colonel

His Highness Lieutenant Colonel Prince Gu Ri, who succumbed on August 7 to the wounds he sustained during the air raid on Hiroshima on August 6, has been posthumously promoted to the rank of Colonel, it was announced by both the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry on August 13. The announcement follows: The following promotion has been ordered: "His Highness Lieutenant Colonel Prince Gu Ri appointed Colonel. His Highness Colonel Prince Gu Ri has been decorated with the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and granted a set of wooden cups." The honor done to His Highness Prince Gu Ri was for the achievements accomplished by His Highness who died in action as the result of wounds received while performing his duty of conducting military operations.

ENEMY DECK PLANES HIT VARIOUS AREAS IN KANTO

Some 550 Raiders Appear Up to 11 a.m. Monday—Japanese Air Units Active

Some 600 deck planes from an enemy task force had attacked the Kanto district by 11 a.m. Monday and many more are believed to have come by late in the afternoon.

The enemy task force believed to consist of more than 10 aircraft carriers as its mainstay has come again to the coastal waters following its operation off the Kanto and Tohoku areas on August 9 and 10, and there is the likelihood of the same task force resorting to air-raiding tactics for a considerable period hereafter. Its movements, therefore, it is stated, should be strictly guarded against.

Japanese Air Units, on Monday, were active and repeatedly attacked the enemy task force. Battle results have not been ascertained as yet.

The Tobu Army District Headquarters and the Yokosuka Naval Station Headquarters at 11 a.m. on Monday issued the following joint communique:

"1. Some 550 deck planes from an enemy task force raided various points in our area from 5:20 to 10:30 a.m. on August 13 in scattered formations.

"2. Some damage was caused to airfields, munition factories, city areas and traffic facilities.

"3. Battle results known up to the present include eight enemy planes shot down and 16 damaged."

The areas which were attacked included Kasumigaura, Choshi, Mito, Utsunomiya, Kawasaki, Hachioji, Atsugi, Ueda, Nagano, Togane, Tateyama, the eastern coast of Izu, Tachikawa, the Keihin area, Odawara, Nagaoka and Kisarazu.

The enemy air bases in the Okinawa area are steadily being completed and the pace of their completion does not allow us to slight it, according to the Asahi.

As on August 5 the enemy had over 400 more planes than 10 days before, which, the Asahi says, reflects the enemy's next-stage campaign. Formerly the chief force consisted of small-size planes but now the increase of bomber planes is marked, it is added.

The distribution of the enemy planes in the Okinawa area follows: At North Airfield there is a total of more than 320 planes including some 170 B-24's and some 60 B-25's; some 540 planes including 40 B-25's, 60 B-29's and 210 P-47's at Iyejima Airfield; some 200 planes including 73 B-25's and 60 P-51's at the Central Airfield; same 300 small-size planes including some 200 P-47's at the Hose Airfield, and more than 160 F4U's at the Kimbu Airfield.

The Command of the Yokosuka Naval Station, within the area under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Army District Headquarters, at 6:30 p.m. on August 13 issued the following communique:

1. Enemy ship-based planes which invaded the area from about 5:30 a.m. on August 13 till 5:30 p.m. the same day, totaled about 800. The main objectives of the raiders' attacks were airfields, means of communication and factory areas. They subjected a part of a town to indiscriminate bombing and machine-gun attack.

2. Some damage resulted from the enemy's action.

3. War results, ascertained up to 6 p.m., are 17 enemy planes, including one T.B. Y 5, shot down and more than 25 damaged.

SOVIETS LAND AT RASHIN; TORPEDO BOATS EMPLOYED

Attempt to Land on Seishin by Torpedo Boats Repulsed By Japanese

The war situation in the Manchoukuo and Chosen regions are as follows:

In the Chosen region:

Part of the Soviet force effected landing at Rashin at about 4 p.m. on August 12 and fierce fighting is progressing at present. The Soviet force also attempted to land on Seishin by torpedo boats at about noon on the same day. The Japanese, however, sank six of these Soviet boats and repulsed the enemy.

In the Suifenho region:

Japanese Units are fighting fiercely with the enemy who is encircling the Suiyang region. The Soviets who crossed the Muling River advanced into the area in the neighborhood of the Mutang River and severe fighting is now under way in the same region. The enemy who advanced along the Sungari River reached in the neighborhood of Chiamussu at about noon on August 11 and a violent fighting is progressing in this sector.

On the northern front:

The war situation on the northern front generally remains unchanged.

In the Hailar region:

The Soviet force made its appearance in the neighborhod of Yakushih on the evening of August 11.

In the region facing Outer Mongolia:

The Japanese Units in the area west of Solun are firmly maintaining the strategic points and a fierce battle is progressing. A part of the enemy made a detour of the region and made its appearance in the area facing Paichengtzu on the evening of August 13. Other enemy units advanced into the area in the vicinity of Tungliang and severe fighting is now progressing.

In the Karafuto region:

A part of the enemy landed at Estori on the western coast of Karafuto and fierce fighting is progressing between the Japanese and enemy units.

Advance to Agochi Area

A small Soviet unit, which invaded Northern Chosen from the direction of Keiko, advanced as far as the vicinity of Agochi by the evening of August 10, but since then it has effected no further advance, while another small Soviet unit has gradually approached Yuki, the Chosen Army District Headquarters announced at 5 p.m. Sunday.

Since August 11, the enemy aircraft activities over Northern Chosen have become slackened. The Japanese Garrison Forces on the border have been fighting bravely with the cooperation of the civilians residing nearby, while the aged, women and infants have been evacuating to the rear. No disturbance has been observed among the civilians, it is further revealed.

Karafuto Invaders Repulsed

The North Army District Headquarters issued the following communique at 3:30 p.m. Monday:

The Japanese Forces entrenched in the border area in Karafuto have been counterattacking the Soviet troops. A powerful Soviet unit which advanced from the direction of Handa gradually penetrated northern Koton on the afternoon of August 12, but the Japanese Forces after inflicting considerable losses on the invaders repulsed them all.

A part of the invaders supported by a small number of surface craft attempted to land on Ambetsu on Sunday morning while others started a landing on the vicinity of Esutoru on Monday morning.. The Japanese Garrison Forces are now engaged in battle with the enemy invaders.

Soviet Mechanized Forces Hit

The Kwantung Army announced at 8 a.m. Monday that Japanese Air Units obtained the following war results in an attack on an enemy mechanized force advancing southward from the direction of Outer Mongolia on August 12:

Six heavy gun tractors damaged and 25 others put out of commission, two automobile tractors destroyed and 40 tanks, armored cars and trucks either damaged or set ablaze. The enemy force also sustained more than 500 casualties. The Japanese side lost two planes self-blasted.

Nippon Internees in N.Y.

Fifty-eight Japanese internees arrived in New York on August 11 from Europe on board the United States troop transport Santa Rosa and it is expected that they will be interned at Ellis Island, New York, according to a Domei dispatch from Lisbon relaying a New York report.

Truman Set to Call Congress for Session On September 4 or 5

President Truman will call Congress to session on September 4 or 5 to submit important questions regarding the reconversion of industry and the disposal of surplus funds and others, according to a report from Lisbon to Domei, relaying a Washington dispatch. It is also reported that an order has been issued to the chairmen of the principal committees of both Houses to call their members. Thus, all committees will be active from next week.

FEATS OF FOUR HEROES ARE CITED BY YAMASHITA,

Meritorious Services Rendered By Officers in Philippines Are Recognized

A citation had been previously granted by General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine Area, to Sergeant Major Atsushi Ozawa and three others who rendered meritorious services in the Luzon Island area by smashing the enemy attacks on several occasions in the vicinity of Mangaldan on January 9 of this year and obtained outstanding results on the same day by conducting closing-in attacks against the enemy force which was guarding a plane that was compelled to make a forced landing, and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Monday;

The War Ministry's communique follows:

"In recognition of the outstanding services rendered by Sergeant Major Atsushi Ozawa and three others who crashed the enemy's repeated onslaughts on January 9 of this year in the Mangaldan area, Luzon Island, and also obtained great results on the same day, by attacking some troops guarding an enemy plane which made a forced landing a citation had been previously granted by General Tomoyuki Yamashita, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippine Area. This fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Sergeant Major Atsushi Ozawa, Corporal Tamotsu Miyakawa, Superior Private Sadao Fujihara and First Class Private Masaki Hirai.

Sergeant Major Ozawa, as the Section Commander, seized Mangaldan. On January 9 of this year this pivotal point was attacked by the enemy force consisting of two companies. However, thanks to the superb leadership of the Commander, the enemy invaders suffered more than 100 casualties with their attempt thus completely frustrated.

On the night of the same day, upon receiving the report that one North American plane had made a forced landing in the nearby park and that the plane was being guarded by about one company of troops, Sergeant Major Ozawa accompanied by Corporal Miyakawa. Superior First Class Private Hirai daringly charged into the enemy position and destroyed one rapid-firing gun and one machinegun.

Continuing his action, the Commander dashed toward the enemy plane directing gunfire while the other three hurled hand grenades against the enemy force and killed more than 40 soldiers. All the remaining enemy soldiers were repulsed.

Despite a serious wound, Sergeant Major Ozawa manifested competent leadership and all returned safely to the base. Such outstanding exploits must be attributed to the competent and excelled leadership of the Commander and the cooperation of the men under him, whose action was spurred by their unbending sense of duty. Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

April 1, 1945,

Tomoyuki Yamashita,
Supreme Commander
of the Japanese Army
Forces in the Philippine Area.

Liquidating Trading Firms

The Argentine Government on August 11 began to liquidate finally the interests of 13 trading companies of the Axis countries. The Commerce and Industry Ministry announced that the immovables of these firms would be put on sale on August 13. The capital accounts of the houses total to $1,235,750 and the assets, $2,722,000.

YENAN REGIME BINDS PEOPLE UNDER RED RULE

Administrative Policy Held Nothing But a Communistic Despotism

For 25 years, Yenan has been binding the Chinese people under iron Red rule, under the pretext of democracy and the liberation of the people, and continuing conflict with Chungking for the realization of democratic China which it said was the wish of the entire people, comments the Mainichi in reviewing the history of Yenan's activity and explaining its political organization.

The new democratic principle conceived of by Mao Tse-tung has been made the highest "Sacred Code," under which the party's influence has been planted to be expanded throughout the country. Yet its 25 years' history since the formation of the Chinese Communist Party at Shanghai in September, 1912 has been full of vicissitudes. Since it was obliged to flee to Yenan from Suichin under Chiang Kai-shek's oppression, it suddenly changed the former policy of bringing extreme pressure and fear on the people. It gave up the principle of confiscating land. Politically the regime's structure was changed for becoming democratic, composed one-third of the Communist party, one-third of the Kuomintang and other anti-Japanese resistance groups, and one-third of unattached people. This policy was announced by Yenan as the highest and most rational one for the execution of the anti-Japanese joint front.

Actual Condition Different

But the actual condition was far different from what Yenan declared. Most of the power in the regime is monopolized by the Communist party, and the members of the Kuomintang and other groups have been called "Han-chien" to keep them away from political activity. Yenan skilfully connected the anti-Japanese resistance and democratic administration with the policy of the Chinese Communist party, urging the people at the same time to reject the Chungking Kuomintang.

The fundamental principle of Yenan is the new democratic principle, and its aim is to gain the leadership in the anti-Japanese resistance China. Therefore the present stage of the Chinese revolution due to the anti-Japanese war is the materialization of the democratic-socialistic society, but Yenan's final aim is a socialistic revolution. Behnd this scheme are found always the activity of the Comintern, the attention of Moscow, and the strong will of Stalin.

The fact that Mao Tse-tung's new democratic principle has been welcomed by the Chinese people in the interior and that it also has gained the full support of the Comintern is due to the fact that it has conformed to the actual condition of society in China. In its economic policy, it tried to heighten the living standard of the people by a self-sufficiency policy. Various political movements have been organized in farming villages for lightening the burden of the people and particularly protecting the interest of the working class. Taxes have been lowered and convenient means for tax payments are followed.

Thus in its organization, Yenan is far superior to the Kuomintang of Chungking.

In the central structure of the Yenan regime, the People's Congress is the highest organ, and there is the Central Political Bureau with Mao Tse-tung as the president. Under the Central Political Bureau are the Secretariat, the Organization Department (director, Chang Wen-tien), the Propaganda Department (Director, Wang Chia-se), the Military Department the Labor Movement Department (Director, Chin Pang-chen), the Communist Youth Department (Director, Feng Wenping), the Women's Department (Director, Tsai Yang), the Farmers' Department, the Soviet Territory Department and others. Then, as administrative organs there are the Manchou, Northern Chang-kiang, Southern, Kiangnan, and Central Bureaus. The network of organization is extended throughout farming villages, cities and towns, factories, works, troops, stores and every other field of activity. Innumerable cells as units are maintaining close cooperation to form branches of the Communist party. Then there are party committees in districts, hsiens and provinces.

Influence Due to Army

The fact that the Yenan regime possesses an army gives the leaders a tendency of becoming arbitrary in administration. Yenan has expanded so much today because of its army. The army is not a mere fighting unit, but also has its political section and is a Communist propaganda organ. It is, in a word, a political troops for the materialization of Yenan's aim by armed strength.

The origin of the Communist army is the "The Fourth Army of Communist Farmers' Red Army." formed by the amalgamation in April, 1928, of the troops formed by Mao Tse-tung at Suichin, and the troops of Chou Te organized at Canton. The Yenan Army thus organized is divided into the Regular Army and guerrila corps. The Military Affairs Committee organizes and directs operations. Since the outbreak of the China Affair the Yenan Army has been reorganized as the 18th Route Army. Chou Te is the commander-in-chief.

HIS MAJESTY ISSUES RESCRIPT TO RESTORE PEACE

Joint Declaration of U.S., Great Britain, China and Soviet Union Accepted—Continuation of Hostilities Would Only Mean Obliteration of Japanese Empire

His Majesty the Emperor on August 14 graciously issued an Imperial Rescript to bring the war to an end and to restore peace once again to the world. He ordered the Government to communicate to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union that the Japanese Empire accepts the provisions of their Joint Declaration.

The full text of the Imperial Rescript follows:

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT

To Our good and loyal subjects:

After pondering deeply the general trends of the world and the actual conditions obtaining in Our Empire today, We have decided to effect a settlement of the present situation by resorting to an extraordinary measure.

We have ordered Our Government to communicate to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, China and the Soviet Union that Our Empire accepts the provisions of their Joint Declaration.

To strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as the security and well-being of Our subjects is the solemn obligation which has been handed down by Our Imperial Ancestors, and which We lay close to heart. Indeed, We declared war on America and Britain out of Our sincere desire to ensure Japan's self-preservation and the stabilization of East Asia, it being far from Our thought either to infringe upon the sovereignty of other nations or to embark upon territorial aggrandizement. But now the war has lasted for nearly four years. Despite the best that has been done by everyone—the gallant fighting of military and naval forces, the diligence and assiduity of Our servants of the State and the devoted service of Our one hundred million people, the war situation has developed not necessarily to Japan's advantage, while the general trends of the world have all turned against her interest. Moreover, the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to do damage is indeed incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives. Should We continue to fight, it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization. Such being the case, how are We to save the millions of Our subjects; or to atone Ourselves before the hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors? This is the reason why We have ordered the acceptance of the provisions of the Joint Declaration of the Powers.

We cannot but express the deepest sense of regret to our Allied nations of East Asia, who have consistently cooperated with the Empire towards the emancipation of East Asia. The thought of those officers and men as well as others who have fallen in the fields of battle, those who died at their posts of duty, or those who met with untimely death and all their bereaved families, pains Our heart night and day. The welfare of the wounded and the war-sufferers, and of those who have lost their home and livelihood, are the objects of Our profound solicitude. The hardships and sufferings to which Our nation is to be subjected hereafter will be certainly great. We are keenly aware of the inmost feelings of all ye, Our subjects. However, it is according to the dictate of time and fate that We have resolved to pave the way for a grand peace for all the generations to come by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable.

Having been able to safeguard and maintain the structure of the Imperial State, We are always with ye, Our good and loyal subjects, relying upon your sincerity and integrity. Beware most strictly of any outbursts of emotion which may engender needless complications, or any fraternal contention and strife which may create confusion, lead ye astray and cause ye to lose the confidence of the world. Let the entire nation continue as one family from generation to generation, ever firm in its faith of the imperishableness of its divine land, and mindful of its heavy burden of responsibilities, and the long road before it. Unite your total strength to be devoted to the construction for the future. Cultivate the ways of rectitude; foster nobility of spirit; and work with resolution so as ye may enhance the innate glory of the Imperial State and keep pace with the progress of the world.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 14th day of the 8th month
of the 20th year of Showa

SENGOKU URGES BOOSTING OUTPUT OF FOODSTUFFS

President of Farmers' Association Wants Every Japanese To Become Farmer

Every Japanese behind the guns is asked by Dr. Kotaro Sengoku, President of the Wartime Farmers' Corporation, to turn a farmer and help to bring about an increase of the output of rice

He begins by denying that he did not give orders to the nation's farmers. He says he only asked them to do their best to increase the production of foodstuffs in the country. There is no way, he goes on, for the farmers to ease the Imperial mind at the moment except by producing more foodstuffs.

Mr. Sengoku's remarks in the interview follow:

"Japan is based on agriculture. It grew by reliance on agriculture. This is the reason why there is securely established in Japan the way of the farmer. The task confronting the Japanese farmer at the moment is to make a contribution to the great work of defending the national character of Japan from attack. He can perform it in no way other than by increasing his crop. I take the opportunity of requesting the agricultural associations throughout the country to see that they do not allow rules and regulations to stand in the way of getting the members to increase foodstuffs.

Providing More Implements

There is a thing which I wish to have realized without the least delay. It is to provide the farmers with the agricultural implements which will be required if they are to make an intensified effort to increase their crops. At the moment the farmers have insufficient foodstuffs on hand. An end must be made of this state of things. We should ensure that they will have enough rice or wheat which they may convert into money when they are in want of funds for meeting expenses to which they are compelled to go, for instance, when their family members fall sick.

I am sure that the Government will take steps to create a condition enabling the farmers to keep goods in an amount necessary for their maintenance of a proper standard of life.

Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tadaatsu Ishiguro is determined to do all he can for the farmers and we may look forward to a day when they, assured of their supplies of goods they need for their subsistence, will be giving themselves to the great work of increasing the nation's output of foodstuffs under the conditions of war.

I admit that there is a deficiency of agricultural implements and fertilizer. As for agriculture implements, there is much which is hoarded. The Government is expected to move to get those who are hoarding implements to turn them to the association to which they belong so that they may be made available to farmers who are suffering from a shortage of agricultural implements.

No difficulty will be involved by the production of increased agricultural implements. There is much material for use in the manufacture of them in the old metals which are found in abundance in war-devastated areas. I am sure that the Government will make a special effort to have the farmers have their supplies of fertilizer. Where there is a deficiency of fertilizer provided by the Government, they shall use their brains in order to find other supply sources.

Admits Labor Shortage

To a certain extent the agricultural districts are suffering from a shortage of labor. The situation is not difficult of solution. There are many people from the cities and towns who have come in order to be safe from enemy air attack. Those people could be used to increase the crops of the farmers among whom they happen to live. To these people I have a special wish that they will try to make themselves as helpful as can be in the work of increasing the production of foodstuffs in the country. A day is rapidly approaching when there will be no distinction between the farmer and city dweller and when all of us will be tilling the soil.

The authorities should be careful not to use measures smacking of coercion in getting the farmers to turn over what they have obtained from the soil to the Government for distribution among the people. The agricultural associations know best how to get the farmer to turn over his crop to the authorities concerned in the distribution of foodstuffs to the people. I hope that the Government will make full use of the associations.

I personally think that it will be a good thing if an arrangement can be made under which the farmers may keep a portion of what they have gained from the soil by the labor of their hands to use as they chose. By this way they will be given a positive incentive which works wonders.

I have been struggling with the problem of preserving sweet potatoes. They cannot be preserved for a long time in form as they are. I sometimes think that they might be dried and pulverized. In that state they certainly could be stored for a long time. If we solve this problem we shall have in effect solved a large part of the food question.

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The Restoration of Peace

His Majesty the Emperor has decided to restore peace by accepting the terms of the Potsdam Declaration. Ever solicitous of the happiness and welfare of His subjects, and in accord with His constant concern for the establishment of enduring peace throughout the world, He has graciously manifested His will to the end that these ideals might be most speedily attained.

Considering the circumstances which have prevailed in the past, the decision which has been made could not have been easy. But notwithstanding these difficulties, the decision has been made. Considerations of a higher order have prevailed, and rightly so.

The Imperial Rescript leaves no doubt as to what the motives were which prompted this action. "To strive for the common prosperity and happiness of all nations as well as the security and well-being of Our subjects is the solemn obligation which has been handed down by Our Imperial Ancestors, and which We lay close to heart . . . . . Moreover the enemy has begun to employ a new and most cruel bomb, the power of which to damage is indeed incalculable, taking the toll of many innocent lives. Should we continue to fight, it would not only result in an ultimate collapse and obliteration of the Japanese nation, but also it would lead to the total extinction of human civilization." It is only proper that the ultimate welfare of the people and the saving of human civilization from extinction should prevail over lesser considerations even if substantial sacrifices should be necessary.

There is no denying, however, that the future will not be easy. The Japanese people are well aware that their burden will be heavy and that much suffering lies in store for them. But having already suffered grievously from the war, they are resolved to bear patiently the further trials which lie ahead so that they may yet eventually emerge to the enjoyment of a better era. To this end they are prepared to fulfill faithfully and sincerely all the obligations which may be entailed.

But it is not Japan alone which seeks escape from the affliction of war. The whole world stands in urgent need of relief which only universal peace can bring. The progress of mankind requires the prompt rehabilitation of shattered humanity and the construction of a better world in which the mistakes of the past shall not be repeated. Out of the depths of her own experience of suffering, Japan has been moved to subordinate all lesser considerations to the advancement of the greater cause. Accordingly Japan is now prepared to cooperate sincerely and energetically with the rest of the world in the common task of speeding the recovery from this universal affliction of war and of assuring its final elimination. She is convinced that this great task requires the united efforts of all without distinction between friends and former enemies, and is therefore prepared to assume her proper share of the responsibility.

There must be universal recognition of the seriousness with which Japan has made this decision which contributes so immeasurably to the future welfare of all humanity. How many lives this action will save, how many human hearts will now be able to beat with new hope, how great a burden, both material and spiritual, has been lifted from the backs of countless millions, can scarcely be imagined. Since wide are the ramifications of her decision, Japan will endeavor to adhere to it with resolute faithfulness, all the more for its having been born out of the depths of her own profound travail. No travail is too great, no resolve too firm, no effort too strenuous, if they will lead to the eventual construction of a better world of lasting peace which the Japanese people, in common with the rest of all mankind, must have.

The Bamboo

The bamboo forms a trio with the pine and the plum, the so-called "sho-chiku-bai,"—and the three are a favorite motive with artists and designers. They are known as "three companions" of man, and the Chinese idea that the bamboo is symbolic of three traits of character—justice, firmness, and constancy—is deeply appreciated by us. Justice is represented by the straightness of the culm, firmness by the joints adding strength to the stem, and constancy by the retention of the green color by the leaves in the depth of winter.

People of keen esthetic sense could not be insensible to the gracefulness which is a characteristic feature of the bamboo—elegance combined with dignity—and full justice has been done to the plant by poets and artists in the expression of their sentiments.

According to botanists, there are over 30 genera and 200 species of bamboos in existence. Asia is the home of this plant and out of over 200 species as many as 150 are found on that continent. Japan is one of the greatest bamboo-producing countries in the world. On its soil there are represented 9 genera and over 30 species, which ramificate into about 100 varieties.

As the more important of the genera, mention may be made of madake, medake, sasa, shikakudake, okamezasa, tochiku, hachiku, and machiku. The first named—madake—is economically the most important, being tough in fiber. Kyoto and the adjacent provinces are most noted for the cultivation of bamboos. Saga in the suburbs of the ancient capital is celebrated for the fine quality of its bamboos.

Next to the madake, the hachiku is most widely used for industrial purposes. Its culms possess less artistic qualities than those of the madake, bit in point of durability the hachiku is even superior to the madake. The hachiku has another quality—that of easy splitting—which makes it largely used for making lantern frames, baskets, and screens.

The mosochiku was introduced into Japan from its native home, Konan in China, in the remote past. It was first transplanted in the Loochoo, whence it was brought to Satsuma some 180 years ago by a feudal lord of that powerful clan. From Satsuma it found its way at last to Meguro near Tokyo in the Kansei period. It will thus be noted that the mosochiku has taken the same route as the sweet potato (Satsuma-imo) in its introduction from China.

The kurochiku (black bamboo) is cultivated near Kyoto and in the provinces of Tamba and Tango chiefly for export. Being elegant in appearance, the plant is admired as an ornament in a garden. It is used for making writing-desks, book-shelves, fishing-rods, etc.

The medake (female bamboo) is the commonest variety of bamboo in Japan; it is found wild everywhere—on hills and plains. It is especially pliable and elastic and these qualities make it useful as material for round fans (uchiwa), baskets, and fishing-rods.

The Hakone-dake is distributed all over the central and northern parts of the Main Island, and, as its name indicates, it is most abundantly found on the Hakone mountains. It is useful in making holders of brush-pens, round fans, baskets, broom-sticks, etc.

Kanzanchiku, narihira-dake, hoochiku, as well as chigo-zasa and kamurozasa are prized as pretty garden ornaments.

A Year Ago Today

August 15, 1944

Anglo-American troops landed near Bormes, San Rafael, and also at a point between Nice and Cannes on the southern French coast.

SCIENTIFIC TECHNIQUE

Production Can Be Trebled by Making Adjustments

By KIHACHIRO KIMURA

(3)

Let us take the case of the "large mass production method" which is said to be the spirit of scientific technique itself instead of being a high-degree application of scientific technique. Regarding the nature of this method, the following description is made:

"The essence of this method consists in making the required products of the same qualtiy with a minimum number of men; with a minimum amount of material and in a minimum amount of time. It is necessary that the design should be planned from the very inception, the materials must be of the same quality and hardness and equalization of the speed of production and production implements should be made. The production machines must be of the nature of mass production and their arrangement and production process should be given a good order."

The spirit of such a production method must be thoroughly objective and must possess a high degree utility value and must be at the same time free from the fetters of exchange value. "The tact system originated in Germany is said to be as objective as a machine and a wonderful system of an organized will by which the planned will of men will control men themselves. This system is described by Mr. Haruki Aikawa as follows in his article on the character of the mass production method:

"The tact system is the model system of mass production for war time conditions. It is the German as well as Japanese system of production. Deeper studies will be required to trace its original system, because the spirit of this system must be the pivotal point of our Japanese industrial character and it will lead to the discovery of a principle that will be applied not only to the work of aircraft assembling but also to all other industrial operations".

This organized spirit shown in the mass production system, which is objective and based on utility value and national economic nature, must be at once German and Japanese in character. It is in such a spirit that the main difference from the scientific technique of the Anglo-American nations is to be found. The scientific technique of the Anglo-American enemies, who depend on their vast material power, is restricted by the fetters of exchange value based on capitalistic profit-making; just as their total war time production system itself is placed under the fetters of postwar management based on capitalistic yielding, so its scientific technique is also placed under similar restrictions.

Our Japanese scientific technique can overcome the Anglo-American scientific technique by transcending such restrictions.

Production Can Be Trebled

As is generally known, there have arisen various narrow defiles in our decisive battle production with the rapid changes in the conditions of our production due to the fluctuations of the war situation. Some of these narrow defiles are absolute, while others are only relative. What should be noted is the fact that the number of relative narrow defiles are larger. This means that our war potential can be doubled or trebled if proper methods are employed in our production. Many of these narrow defiles stand on the traditional view of economic balance and can be overcome by adopting a drastically new idea and new methods. In other words, many of these narrow defiles stand on the viewpoint of exchange value. It is almost inconceivable how such narrow defiles have obstructed the industrial concentration of power in our national economy in its war time conditions. At the same time all this means that there is much room left for the expansion of our war strength through the adoption of new measures and changes made for scientific technique from utility value to national economy.

The total amount of capital employed in our industrial undertakings since the China Affair down to the present including capital investments is three times that before the China Affair and the rate of circulation of its capital has been reduced to one-third, so that two-thirds of the capital is idle. Thus, it is highly urgent that this unemployed capital should be speedily put into active employment since there is much room left for the employment of this vast amount of capital.

There may be various reasons for this state of affairs in our industrial field, but the main reason seems to lie in the fact that the management of our war time economy has been conducted with exchange value and consequently with industrial management as its master, instead of scientific technique as its master and along the objective and utility value.

And it is only too natural that as a reflection on this fact there has been shown considerable concern for scientific technique. The military authorities have been stressing their belief that the possibility of increased production almost wholly depends on the amount of scientific technique employed in such production. A more vigorous mobilization of scientific technique and its administration has been carried out in recent times.

For example, Lieutenant-General Seiji Suga, chief of the Army Ordnance Administration Headquarters, has expressed his view of the role to be played by scientific technique in war time conditions as follows:

"It is essential that, in order to bring about the required production to its successful conclusion by increasing the output of responsible production and by overcoming shortages in materials, labor power, equipment and other various factors of production, we should bring about leaping developments in production efficiency based on technical renovation and show their effects on the production achievements. Those who are responsible for increased production should realize that, if they do not pay proper attention to technical improvement in their sole desire merely to expand their production output, there will be much production of unqualified products so that there will result a depreciation of their production achievements and their actions will only result in waste of materials, labor, and motive power. Hitherto, there has been no proper adjustment within a company's production process; nor has there been any proper cooperation among different companies with a view to increased production through technical exchange and enlightenment. In view of the paramount importance of the extension of technical knowledge, we have been adopting all we can by way of assisting technical exchange among various companies and have been advising them to create organs for their joint researches."

Again, Dr. Yagi, newly appointed head of the Board of Technology, made the following statement regarding the task of scientific technique:

"There are two main works to be done by way of displaying the power of scientific technique. First, we should create new weapons that will be found serviceable in the present decisive war situation; secondly, we should utilize the resources of East Asia by means of scientific technique to get the increased supply of material needed, although this process rather takes time. As the highest organ of technical administration our Board of Technology will concentrate its efforts along this line."

(4)

It is a matter of national rejoicing that increased attention has been thus given to the need of scientific technique in various quarters. Hitherto, the importance attached to scientific technique has been rather technical and local. In other words, the role of scientific technique has been regarded as supplementary in nature in the management of war time economy or simply as strengthening the production process on its sides, instead of playing its role as the master of such economy. This apparently is not sufficient.

But the real reason why scientific technique in the decisive stage of war should be held in importance, as has been already noted, lies in the necessity of utilizing the national power most efficiently, and of displaying its objective and utility value to the fullest extent. For this purpose, not merely the technical but also the spiritual, political and economic aspects of scientific technique should be held in importance.

When the role of scientific technique is considered in such a light, reflection should be made on the present attitude toward this important factor and the following two points must be stressed in this connection.

First, of the various factors of production supreme importance should be placed on scientific technique and other factors such as labor and accounting should be placed in a subservient position to scientific technique; and a production structure embodying this point should be adopted. In the existing production structure, capital, labor affairs and technique are treated on an equal plane, the first named being most powerful. It is necessary that a change must be made in their relative positions in favor of technique, which should be placed at the top, and both labor affairs and accounting should be made subservient to it. It goes without saying that the spirit to be shown by scientific technique in the proposed new production process should be purely Japanese in character and highly disciplined and properly organized.

Secondly, scientific technique so replaced should be given powerful political power.

Dr. Kiyoshi Tomizuka has given us a very useful suggestion by pointing out the success made by the Tod engineering corps in Germany in the employment of scientific technique in that country in relieving unemployment and in promoting the development of the German automobile industry and above all in planning the construction of military roads.

The important tasks of scientific technique in our present decisive war stage are the increased production of new military weapons as advocated by President Yagi of the Board of Technology and the increased power of technicians as proposed by Dr. Tomizuka. When the matter is regarded from the standpoint of strengthening our war potential on its entirety the latter will be found more important.

The creation of a new production structure embodying the above features with the highest emphasis on scientific technique must be based on the practical opinions of the technicians concerned. At any rate such an efficient structure will be found to be the very foundation of the nation's increased war production hereafter.

At present we have many narrow defiles based on old ideas and conception and these have been causing a deadlock in our war production. However, these narrow defiles will be largely eliminated if we should view the situation from a completely new angle and create a fresh production structure based on scientific technique. This seems to be the only way of solving our present problems of war production.

(End)

MANCHOUKUO TODAY

Effects Of War Felt by Farmers of Country

By MINORU MORISAKI
Managing Editor of the Manshu Nippo

Upon my coming to Tokyo I faced an unexpected question put by several of my friends: "I understand that there is some disorder in Manchoukuo, is that true?"

This query which was put to me by these friends as if by common agreement dazed me more than the changed condition of Tokyo.

Sure enough, Tokyo has changed its figure. My old accustomed streets and buildings have changed their appearances. Their change is so complete that it is almost incredible for those who have not seen it. So great is the change that a person would be lost unless he be told where he is standing.

I had read in the newspapers that one of the former responsible officials described Tokyo as having been "reduced to ashes," and I had thought that that expression was certainly a superlative. The present disaster of Tokyo is often compared to the Kanto earthquake and fire of 1923 but having not known what the latter actually was, I could not imagine Tokyo's present condition as nearly true as if really is.

But after all this is war. So we should have been prepared to face a condition such as we are confronting today. One need not be startled by the changes brought about on the outward appearances of Tokyo.

At first I did not feel much concerned with what I was asked about some disorder in Manchoukuo, because I took it as a casual query put as a matter of some daily greetings. But when it was repeated several times by different friends of mine, I came to feel gloomy at the thought that there should be some people in Tokyo who, though vaguely, feel that Manchoukuo is facing a social disorder of some kind. Even after I was assured them that the question was absolutely unfounded, my mental gloominess did not melt away, because as the anxiety is unfounded, there must be other people who have a similar apprehension—those who are influenced by the circulation of such an unfounded misgiving.

Putting aside temporarily the question as to how such an unfounded report came to be circulated in Japan, let us see the condition of peace and security in Manchoukuo today.

For me as well as others who really know the real conditions in Manchoukuo, the very doubt about Manchoukuo's order is unthinkable, even though in a vague way. The matter is so out of the way of our common and daily experiences that no one will ever stop to think abut it. Such a question might have proved a topic of conversation, say, ten years ago, but today it is absolutely inconceivable, as it is totally untrue. We, the people in Manchoukuo, are daily engaged in our great efforts. The people of Manchoukuo are daily working hard in order to expand our strength. There is no disorder in our community.

But if there be some people who entertain anxiety regarding some social disorder or social uneasiness supposed to be existing in Manchoukuo, how shall I explain to then that such is not the case? I shall tell them something as follows:

"I wish you will carefully taste the vegetable alubumen you are taking each morning or evening at your meal time—I mean the soya beans. They were raised by the Manchoukuo farmers who have been supplying food to your country. I wish you will believe that order in Manchoukuo is being maintained perfectly and it will be maintained in the future so long as this important food is a part and parcel of your own blood. I might say that the soya beans symbolize the mutual friendship between Japan and Manchoukuo and unites the two friendly nations.

No one will say that the effects of the great war have not been felt by the farmers of Manchoukuo. Being low in intelligence, these farmers do not know the war in detail but they have been experiencing it through their daily endeavors both directly and indirectly. The farmers know why they have to turn in their products to the government as their duty. Though ignorant in a general way, the farmers know that war is the cause of their present special endeavors. If they do not know it, at least they can feel it. And at times they may have to suffer some material distress in turning in their farm produce. Frankly speaking, some may not like the system of turning in of their fruits of labor. But such unwillingness, even if it exists, has no connection at all with any social unrest.

Happily for Manchoukuo, her crops last year like those in the year before were especially good. The soya beans which are now placed on the dining table of Tokyo's families were produced last year in an especially good crop. To tell the truth, the problem of how to store the vast amount of beans turned in by the farmers has been greater than the problem of making the farmers turn in their beans over to the government. In other words, the problem faced by the Manchoukuo Government regarding soya beans did not at all concern itself with the lives of the Manchoukuo farmers but rather with the government itself and its related organs. The government had to consider many such problems as the following: how to store the beans in excellent condition, how to secure freight cars and ships for their transportation to Japan, etc. No one will ever believe that there will be any social unrest among the farming community in such a prosperous condition.

The children of samurai were proverbially strong against hunger: their discipline enabled them to endure the pangs of hunger, and this is more or less true of the people of Japan who proudly withstand hunger and other material wants by their spiritual strength, and who have been brought up to cultivate it by the glorious history of their race. But one cannot expect the farmers of Manchoukuo with its brief national history to display such a lofty spiritual power. Social uneasiness is liable to creep into Manchoukuo if its people are hungry, because human life to a certain extent is influenced by the physiological condition of peoples, especially when they are in a low cultural condition. While the farmers of Manchoukuo are not over fed, they are at least well fed.

Minature Landscapes

"Bonkei," which literally means "tray landscapes," is an artistic attempt to bring bits of nature into the domain of home life. A bonkei is a miniature representation of a feature of nature with plants, houses, bridges, boats, water-wheels, or characters arranged in combination within the compass of a vessel, usually of a porcelain or metal tray called "suiban." It is usually distinguished from bonseki which are representations of landscapes executed on black-lacquered trays with fantastic rocks and mountains and waves depicted by means of white sand and other substances. It is again distinguished from a bonsai, which is a dwarf plant in a pot so natural in proportion of trunk, branches, and leaves, that it strongly appeals to the esthetic sense by its complete freedom from grotesqueness and perfect harmony of component parts—a triumph of the art of nanization.

There are roughly two styles of bonkei—one in which natural stones are used for scenic representation and the other in which mountains, hills, or rocks are modeled with a kind of clay called "kedo."

Two names are closely connected with the recent advance in the art of bonkei making. These are Kyoichi, an expert lacquerartist, and Yoshitoshi, the well-known limner of the ukiyoe school.

They both flourished in the early years of the Meiji era. An interesting anecdote is related of Kyoichi, which is illustrative of the personality of the man. It was his custom to decorate his shop front with a bonkei of his own composition, changing it from time to time. On one occasion, the subject he took into his head for treatment was the execution-ground of Suzugamori near Shinagawa. This was executed with grim reality worthy of admiration, but he was not satisfied with the appearance alone. He introduced olfactory feature to intensify the effect.—A neighbor or passer-by, who was attracted by the miniature executionground, found his nostrils assailed by a strange smell suggestive of the burning of corpses. This was Kyoichi's device to simulate the olfactory feature of the process of cremation of beheaded criminals. Evidently this practical joke was a source of satisfaction to a man of Kyoichi's eccentricity, but it proved too much for the people in the vicinity who were very much annoyed by the unpleasant odor.

The grievance exploded in the form of violence resorted to by a group of hot-blooded young men of the neighborhood. A bucketful of water was dashed on to the bonkei and it was sadly mutilated. Kyoichi, however, proved himself equal to the occasion. The wreck of the bonkei continued to occupy the place where it had originally been set in the shop front, but with a small sign "Suzugamori after a Tidal Wave" newly put up. This was a sharp retort to the offenders, who had been falsely convinced that they were able to deal a crushing blow to Kyoichi.

VISIT TO DAIHIKAKU

A Peep Into the Secret of Japanese Spirit

(By T. K.)

I

"How and where can we most directly come in contact with the secret of Japanese spirit?" To the question we shall mention, among others, a visit to Daihikaku without hesitation.

Daihikaku is a simple pavilion half hidden in the verdure of Arashiyama, that spot, on the outskirt of Kyoto, noted for its cherry-blossoms and its beautiful surroundings. Literally Daihikaku is translated as "Pavilion of Great Sorrow" for lack of fitter words. It might be called "Pavilion of Profound Mercy," to convey the original tender sounding. As the words, "Man of Sorrow," instantly arouses the impression of profound love and high character of the Son of Man. This Japanese word daihi (great sorrow) conveys an infinitely tender feeling with it to the native minds. Daiji (great mercy) and Daihi (great sorrow) are the words closely associated with the name of Kannon, the beautiful goddess of mercy, who leads a great number of pious believers in this country. Not only with the devotees, but with the Japanese people in general, the wording has become familiar through the literature of ages.

The calm, unostentatious and seemingly commonplace atmosphere but treasuring in it a rare, refined genius and a strict high rule of its own is the typical Japanese mood, and at the same time, it is the atmosphere of Daihikaku.

In this city of temples, there are dozens of old structures that outdo Daihikaku with their artistic, grand architecture and with their time-honored history. Daihikaku has no such solemnity of architecture as Chion-in, nor the romantic history as Kinkaku-ji (Gold Pavilion). For all that Daihikaku is a rare spot which preserves the genuine Japanese mood outside of the throbbings of city life. Its simplicity—the very lack of grand treasure—served to bestow Daihikaku with perfect repose, which is in many other spots made unobtainable by the eye-straining for the inspection of historical and artistic relics. Those frequently dazzle the visitor with its superbness to a degree that they fail to grasp the commonest gist of the everyday mood of the Japanese, the knowledge of which is the sine qua non of the appreciation of Japanese civilization and literature. Here in Daihikaku, in its quiet environment, one has ample freedom of meditation. The true lovers of Japanese spirit will be only delighted to know this place. It is, as it were, a rare precious gem whose value can be appreciated only by a true jeweler.

Wonderful Scenery

The scenery is quite familiar to us through the picture cards and photos. But, none the less, the sight that spreads out before our eyes is wonderfully charming and refreshing. It enchants us with the same spell that comes from an excellent Japanese water-color picture. The classical light-stands, the faintly curved classical wooden bridge spanning over the pure emerald current of the River Oi, whose surface reflects the well shaped Arashiyama mountain on the left and Kameyama Park Hill on the right. If it be misty or rainy, the scene shows at its best. Maybe, on such a morning or evening, you will see two or three janome (Japanese paper umbrellas) of green or [illegible] gliding on the bridge setting out the scenery. Facing the [illegible] Shrine at the southern foot of the bridge we turn to the right. A narrow path leads us to the upper stream. On the left, the trees luxuriate; on the right, the calm emerald water. The nightingale or some unfamiliar chirping birds rarely vibrate the air leaving more profound silence. The classical light-stands with capping thatched tops and white miniature shoji mark the path producing a delightful harmony with the quiet environment. By the cool breeze and the rippling sound that mingles with the rustling of leaves, we know that we have come near the Tonase waterfall. It is a small one but the cold air halfway up the fall is said to be refreshing beyond comparison in the summer season. The deep pool of chidori-ga-fuchi spread an emerald mirror. Near the opposite shore, one or two rafts of timbers are rowed or pulled by the picturesque sailors in straw raincoats. "Picturesque,"—we could not but repeat the word, we who were born and brought up in Eastern Japan and are not accustomed to "picturesque," classical beauty save in printed matter. The serenity of the atmosphere gradually creeps into our hearts and we began to feel as if our very existence was merging into the rustling of leaves and the rippling of water. Now we come across the so-called Onsen (Hot spring), a resting place and restaurant. On the hill-side (left-hand) a large natural stone stands bearing that well-known haiku of Basho:—

"Hana no yama
Nicho nobore ba
Daihikaku".—

("Two cho up the hill of cherries, and Daihikaku is reached")

(To Be Continued)

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